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Business Notices.

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25 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave,
25 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th aves,
157 4th-ave, corner 14th-st.
138 3d-ave, between 75th and 75th sts,
1823 3d-ave, between 75th and 75th sts,
1823 3d-ave, between 75th and 75th sts,
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1827 4th-ave, near 61st-st.
1828 4th-ave, near 61st-st.
1838 4th-ave, near 8th-st.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1893.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Spanish troops and workmen engaged on the earthworks at Melilla were driven into the forts by the Moors, who in turn were, after an all-night contest, dislodged from their position; reinforcements were sent from Spain. === The Russian fleet leaves Toulon to-day for Hyeres; President Carnot, before starting for Paris, received an extremely cordial dispatch from the Czar. — The Socialist Congress at Colegne adjourned. There was a fatal riot in the Church of the Nativity, at Bethlehem.

Congress,-Only the Senate in session. Amendments to the Repeal bill were rejected. and the measure was reported from Committee of the Whole; Mr. Voorhees gave notice that he would ask for a final vote at 2 o'clock on Monday; speeches were made by Senators Wolcott, Sherman, Gorman and Voorhees.

Domestic.-An insane ex-policeman shot and killed Mayor Carter H. Harrison at his home in Chicago. = Games of football were played at West Point, Cambridge and other places. More Democratic tricks in Ohio were exposed; Major McKinley spoke at Mansfield, the home of Senator Sherman. Secretary Herbert made public Admiral Stanton's explanation of his conduct in saluting the flag of the rebels at Rio Janeiro; orders have been issued to prepare the cruiser New-York to proceed to Rio. - More than 100 American cities were represented at the World's Fair by their Mayors and other officers.

City and Suburban.-B. G. Sanford, a former trusted correspondence clerk of the Continental National Bank, was arrested charged with having defrauded the bank of \$53,000. The Princeton football team defeated Wesleyan 76 points to nothing, in the first championship game. == Crescent won from Union College, and Orange defeated Rutgers. = Winners at Elizabeth: Fatality, Indigo, Kirk over, Annie Bishop, Tormentor, Wheeler. Brooklyn citizens, irrespective of party, held a rousing mass-meeting in the Academy of Music, in support of the nomination of Charles A. Schieren for Mayor; speeches were made by Seth Low, W. J. Gaynor and others. Stocks advanced from the opening and closed strong, and almost buoyant at the highest points, with gains of from 1 to nearly 3 per cent. Money on call was nominal at 2 per

cloudy and cooler, with chances of rain or snow. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 60 degrees; lowest, 51; average, 55%.

We have grown so accustomed to hear of trains and railroad agents being "held up" in the Western States that triffing incidents of that kind have ceased to be of any particular interest save to those who have taken part therein either in the guise of robbers or of the robbed. Some of our readers may, however, feel inclined to abandon their attitude of indifference with regard to such occurrences as these when they learn that the ticket-seller at the Ninth-st. station of the Third Avenue Ele vated road was "held up" during the night of Friday to Saturday in typically Western style by a desperate highwayman hailing from St. Louis. He was armed with a murderouslooking pistol and with the innocence of his eighteen years. For he was so dumfounded at the refusal of the ticket-seller to yield to his demand for the money in the drawer that he permitted himself to be captured and disarmed by the station employes and the police without

General satisfaction prevailed yesterday when it became known that Superintendent Byrnes had decided to discountenance both the attitude and the remarks of Police Captain Devery in connection with the mobbing of several members of Dr. Parkhurst's society on Friday afternoon. The men in question were assaulted and subjected to a considerable amount of ill treatment by a crowd of roughs after leaving the Essex Market Police Court, where they had been giving evidence calculated to draw public attention to the lax and inefficient character of the police supervision in the district controlled by the captain. His utterances, as well as his conduct in the matter, have gone far to lend color to the rumor that the mobbing was, if not instigated, at any rate winked at, by himself and by the officers of his precinct, and under the circumstances the promise of the Superintendent to investigate the affair, and to call to strict account everybody directly or indirectly connected therewith, can only be regarded as thoroughly in accord with popular feeling npon the subject.

Remarkable as has been the improvement in

came evident, the speculation at the short session of the Stock Exchange yesterday reached unusual dimensions, with continuous and some notable advances in prices. If Wall Street were not frequently an uncertain guide to the future course of legitimate business, the sentiment influenced by the prospect of absolute repeal early this week might inspire entire confidence in the recovery of industry. The rise in stocks, nevertheless, is a testimony to the importance of the victory won for sound money by the courageous Republican support given to President Cleveland, and it is to be regretted that the fear of tariff disturbances may not be removed from the situation. A bank statement recording a surplus reserve of nearly \$50,000,000 is part of the phenomena usually witnessed after a financial crisis has passed and while it affords considerable encouragement to speculation, the more important mission of the cash holdings of the banks will be fulfilled when business enterprise is able to command a confident use of this money in loans.

Lovers of that robust game of football which the college world and most of the rest of hu-Postage prepaid by The Tribune except as a least postage cITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a I cent postage attamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily Sunday. The Daily Sunday are so much interested in at present are looking forward to the most successful season in the history of the sport in this country. The market Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a newsdealer. POREIGN POSTAGE.—To all foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico), 3 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Remittances, Remit by Postal Order, Express Order Cheek, Drott, or Registered Letter, Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the Cartery of the sport in this country. The first game in the interested in at present are looking forward to the most successful season in the history of the sport in this country. The first game in the interested in at present are looking forward to the most successful season in the history of the sport in this country. The first game in the interectlegiate championship series was played at Manhattan Field yester-day under clear skies and before a large crowd. It looks now as if the games of the year—the one at Springfield between Yale and Harvard and the Thanksgiving Day game at Manhattan manity are so much interested in at present are and the Thanksgiving Day game at Manhattan | them, and lost no time in establishing a pro-Field between Yale and Princeton-will attract the largest crowds which ever attended football games in this country. It is unfortunate that legislation has wrecked the prospects of the University of Pennsylvania team, yet the Pennsylvanians have been sailing close to the line of professionalism and they deserved a rebuff. There is a little too much slugging and rough play, and the next legislation will unquestionably be directed in that line. Of course football is not a parlor game, but neither should it be a prize fight.

Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, was shot

THE MURDER OF CARTER HARRISON.

last evening. The assassin was a former member of the police force, who had been demanding his old place in the department. The murder was not due to any plot or conspiracy. It was the act of a maniae, whose mind had become unhinged by brooding over his lack of success in obtaining the place to which his unbalanced intellect had convinced him that he was entitled. When the atrocious deeds of the Chicago

world Mr. Harrison provoked much severe comment by his efforts to find excuses for the criminals, and he had repeatedly given reason for the belief that he was not a worthy representative of the people to whom chiefly the marvellous development and progress of the second city of the New World may be attributed Mr. Harrison had served several terms as Mayor of the most astonishing and impetu exhibited far too much sympathy with the disfrom so noble an institution of learning he should have taken to himself the highest principles for his guidance in public life. He was a man of exceptional ability, of swift and uneasy intellect, of diversified experience, and of impatient ambition. He was bent on rising, and he cared little by what means he rose. It was well known that he had his eye upon higher places than the Mayoralty of Chicago. He looked for a place in the United States Senate | May. as the crown of his life's efforts and intrigues.

activities and energies. He had made himself, both as a public official and as an individual personality, one of the foremost men of the eager, resolute, aspiring West. He was imbued with the assertive, determined, conquering spirit of Chicago in every emotion, in every impulse. He cannot be considered prematurely a victim of misfortune, since he had been the most conspicuous figure of Chicago through all then, with early summer, came warnings of the the period of her superb and memorable festival. The man who had been Mayor of so famous a city when the nations of the world were her guests, had occupied a large place in the vision of the peoples of the earth, a place in which he rejoiced and exulted. He was not a citizen who hid his light under a bushel. And, all in all, he was amazingly successful in what ever he undertook. It is evident enough that in no other of the mighty capitals of the world could such a man as Carter Harrison have been Mayor for several terms. But he was content with Chicago, and the majority of the registered voters of Chicago must have been content with him or he would not have occupied the Mayor's chair for so many years. He was a friend of the gamblers, of the evil and disorderly classes But these classes make Mayors in too many American cities.

The death of Carter Harrison was not an untimely taking off. He died full of years.

PEIXOTO'S NEW CRUISERS.

The purchase of one and possibly two Ameriean steamers by the Brazilian Government has been arranged without much effort to conceal the real character of the transactions Mr. Flint, who was Balmaceda's American agent during the Chilian civil war, has not been deterred by his bad luck in supporting the losing side on that occasion from offering his services to Peixoto as a broker. He has purchased El Cid and possibly El Rio, two of the largest of sight, but the imagination which conceived and fastest steamers in the coasting trade, and will turn them over to representatives of the Brazilian Government. These vessels when supplied with batteries will make most effective naval cruisers. As a large quantity of light and heavy guns, small arms, torpedees and ammunition of all kinds has also been purchased, there can be no reasonable doubt that these cruisers are intended for active service against the Brazilian fleet now in revolt against the Peixoto Government. Probably these munitions of war will not be shipped directly in American waters, but transferred to the steam ers at sea or in a Brazilian port. That is a matter of detail which will depend upon the

action of the United States authorities. The right of the Brazilian Government to buy both arms and ships abroad for use in the suppression of rebellion is incontestable. Whether the batteries and military stores can be placed on board the ships in an American harbor may be a matter requiring careful scrutiny of international precedents and of the precise conditions of the civil strife in Brazil. If this can be done a foreign port practically becomes a base of supplies, where cruisers may be fitted out for making war upon the insurgent navy of a friendly Power. The same question arose in France, where vessels were building for the Chilian Navy. It was decided after careful de- Rives, John D. Kernan, Stephen P. Nash, Everliberation that these ironclads could not be detained in French ports, although it was apparent that Balmaceda would use them against the Chilian fleet then in revolt against his Gov- answer that any one could ask to Mr. Hill's

these vessels a few months earlier he might have sunk the insurgent fleet and perhaps have averted his own downfall. France did not dispute his right as President, de facto and de jure, to fit out a navy in its ports.

The Alabama and Itata are not parallel cases, The vessels built and fitted out in English ports as Confederate privateers were employed by insurgents for the destruction of American commerce. In order to furnish a parallel to the Alabama case Mr. Flint and the Brazilian Min- party is seeking to reward Maynard "constiister would have to act as the agents of Admiral Mello, and not of President Peixoto. The law." They say that his nomination is "an at-Itata in like manner was obtaining a cargo of arms in American waters for the use of insurgents, and the United States Government premacy of the law," and they appeal to the was under obligations to use due diligence in citizenship of the State against what they de preventing the conversion of an American port into a base of supplies against a friendly Government. The case has a different aspect when as a reward for the perpetration of a crime, the Brazilian Government with Congress behind it purchases arms and ships for the suppression of naval revolt. The French precedent in the Chilian war applies closely to the present instance. The only point of difference lies in the purchase and conversion of the American merch nt ships into Brazilian cruisers, whereas Balmaceda's vessels were built in Europe directly for the Chilian Navy.

Admiral Mello occupies a markedly different ly overthrew Balmaceda. They had a majority of Congress and the Northern States behind visional government and in recruiting a powerful army. Peixoto has Congress, the Supreme Admiral Mello has the fleet with him, but otherwise lacks every semblance of civil authority and popular support. Without an army in the field, and dependent for success very largely dation of the bench and a reproach to the upon his resources for bombarding and destroy- honor of the State. It is impossible that so ing the Brazillan capital, he is not in a position startling an arraignment, made in circum to demand the recognition of belligerent rights stances so singular, should be without immen or the enforcement of neutrality laws. There are effect upon the mind and conscience of doubtless many questions which the State Devoters. They cannot fail to see all that this Administration will make a careful investigation and exercise due diligence.

THE END OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

To-morrow with appropriate ceremonies and brilliant displays the World's Fair will be formally closed. Doubtless a vast throng of spectators will attend these farewell exercises, but Anarchists startled and shecked the civilized they will be few in comparison with the milliens whose sympathetic thoughts will revert to the great work then in progress was dedicated with hope and fear. The revelation of all that sent to the Controller in pursuance of the stathad been so swiftly and securely done could prehension was not groundless. Embarrass- of the Supreme Court, and having confirmed ous of the great cities of the globe. He had ed, beset the undertaking, and the labor of the of Canvassers to canvass this true and lawful last weeks was retarded by misfortunes which return and to reject the false one, sat by in orderly and vicious elements of Chicago, al could not be anticipated or averted. Continual silence while the Board defied and disobeyed though he was educated at Yale College, and rain disturbed the reasonable calculations of the the court and while it counted the false and managers, not only postponing processes not yet begun but to a considerable extent defacing that no other return was in its possession, he and destroying what had been once finished. ments, and the controversies and demands of workmen hindered and harassed contractors. New York, the men of age, experience, learnthe Fair was opened to the world on the 1st of

The cloud of troubles which had overhung the His had been a long career, crowded with work did not at once dissolve in sunshine. The veather continued gloomy and injurious. It was evident that several weeks must pass b fore the Exhibition could be honestly described as finished. Early visitors, however delighted with what they saw, were compelled to ac knowledge that there would be more to see at a later day. Thus, for various reasons, the at tendance was far below the expectation. And financial and commercial disaster which soon overwhelmed the country in gloom and distress. The Fair was running at a steady loss, the pros peets grew darker every day, and even the most courageous were forced to admit the possibility of a stupendous failure. But nevertheless throughout this period of despondency the reputation of the Fair was slowly pervading the country. Little by little the story of its marvellous interest and glorious beauty became familiar in thousands of communities. The temptation to ... it became irresistible, the tide turned at last, the possible wreck of a vast National undertaking was averted, and undeserved misfortune was transformed into a splendid triumph.

In its earliest stages and during its progress toward completion this colossal undertaking had the cordial sympathy and admiration of THE TRIBUNE. It is a pleasure to reflect that the recognition and support of this journal were not withheld until the tribute of praise and gratitude became universal. We have no hostility or indifference to regret and no churlish or flippant censure to retract. But not less obvious and grateful is the duty of recording, in these last hours before the dissolution of the noble and lovely fabric on the shore of Lake Michigan, our sense of the great and permanent service which was there performed in the name and for the honor of the American people. That phantom city will soon vanish out It, and the wisdom, skill, faith and fortitude which made the vision real, are henceforth a part of the Nation's immaterial and unfading treasure.

MAYNARD AND THE BAR.

Viewed merely as a spectacle, nothing could be more impressive than the lawyers' massmeeting in opposition to the candidacy of Isaac H. Maynard for Judge of the Court of Appeals. No such assembly was ever before convened in the history of this or any other State in the American Union. To the Democratic party of New-York belongs the infinite and lonely shame of having placed in nomination for high judicial position a man against whom the substantially unanimous voice of the bar is raised on the question of moral fitness. The lawyers who organized and conducted this meeting, it is almost needless to say, are men of the most extensive practice and the highest reputation. Their names are known throughout the country. Senator Hill had the amusing audaeity to call them "young, namby-pamby, briefless at torneys," and some of the men he thus de-Butler, Frederic R. Coudert, Francis C. Barlow, John E. Parsons, Albert Stickney, R. Randolph Robiason, Wallace Macfarlane, George L. ett P. Wheeler, Charles F. Southmayd, Wheeler H. Peckham, Daniel G. Rollins and Elihu Root

The simple mention of these names is all the the stock market since the collapse of filibus-tering opposition to the Silver Reneal law be-revolutionists at Iquique to attack Valparaiso. Mr. Carter is better, that it is "not within the house will do about coining the seignlorage or

and to bring the war to a close as rapidly as power of Senator Hill to call into question any possible. If Balmaceda could have secured man's character or reputation." The list of meeting by authorizing the use of their names as its officers comprised almost every wellknown and reputable attorney at the bar of this city, and the resolutions adopted by these men, trained to employ precise expression, whose very business it is to discriminate with the greatest care in the use of words, to say just what they mean, no more and no less, declare that the act for which the Democratic tuted one of the gravest crimes known to the tack on the purity of the bench, the freedom and honesty of popular elections and the suscribe as "an effort to degrade the bench" and to employ "one of the people's highest offices

The men who make this declaration are not only the very flower and perfection of the bar. but in nine cases out of ten they are Democrats. Their utterances are significant, too, as much for what they are not, as for what they are. They are not politicians. They are not office-seekers. They are not men who can b suspected of a selfish motive. On the contrary, every natural inclination would lead them to smother their protests against a judicial nomposition from the Chilian insurgents who final- ination, if they felt any. They have come for ward to defend the honor and purity of the bench, well knowing that the effect to them per sonally of the position they have taken will be, in the event of Maynard's election, inevitably hurtful. Every man of them is constant Court and the army with him, and is supported by before the Court of Appeals, and every man by nearly all the States of the Federal Union. of them knows that he is liable to encounter the prejudice of a Judge whom he has represented in the most public way to be a criminal. and whose election he has opposed as a degrapartment with its confidential information from great mass-meeting of lawyers means. Senator Rio will be called upon to decide before El Cid Hill endeavored in his Brooklyn speech to conand El Rio can be allowed to leave New-York | fuse the issue against Maynard, to mix up his Harbor. It may be safely assumed that the criminal act in an intricate maze of facts and dates in the hope of impressing Democrats with the belief that Maynard has a defence of some kind, however difficult to understand in the complicated web of circumstances that Senator Hill presented.

But Mr. Carter blotted out all of this by showing that Hill's dates were wrong and his facts fancies, and that the simple and controlling fact which stands admitted, and, indeed, adjudicated, is that Maynard stole from the office of the State Controller a true and the scene of a superb achievement. A year ago lawful certificate of election, adjudged to be true and lawful by the Supreme Court, and ute by the court's order to take the place of a not hide even from the most sanguine the mag- false and fraudulent return; and that Maynard, nitude of the task still to be accomplished. Ap- the Court of Appeals having approved the action ments of various sorts, foreseen and unexpect- its order, and having directed the State Board fraudulent return, declaring, when challenged, well knowing that the reason why no other Dilatory exhibitors failed to keep their agree- was there was because he had stolen it. This, say the representative lawyers of the State of And so, uncompleted in many parts and still ing and reputation, this constitutes "one of shadowed by disappointments and anxieties, the gravest crimes known to the law." Can the voters say otherwise?

THE VOTE ON FREE COINAGE.

The vote in the Senate on free coinage defi nitely settles the attitude of parties on the great controversy which has kept the country in turmoil since the transfer of political power to the new Administration and Congress last March. majority of Republicans would oppose free coin age, and there was never an apprehension of that he would be able to control his party, or at least a majority of its members, so that no free coinage bill could be passed. It is now estabafter months of effort by the President and the Cabinet, and after most extraordinary pressure of infidelity. has been exerted for months by business organizations throughout the country, that there is still a clear majority of the Democrats determined to go on record in favor of the free coimage of silver. Including pairs, the Demo rats recorded themselves twenty-three for free colnage and twenty-one for some other settle ment yet undetermined. A clear majority of the President's party votes against him. This does not disclose the worst. It is well

known that among the twenty-one Democrats who voted this time against free coinage, in answer to the urgent appeals of the President and the whole commercial world, there were several who had voted for free comage before, and seven of these were mentioned in the discussion in the Senate. To some of these men the assurance has been given that other financial legislation will be favored or permitted, in harmony with their known opinions, while it is generosity with another man's money, others have been won by favors of the Administration or have secured important places by reason of their pledges of support. What legislation in the direction of cheap money or soft money will satisfy these men does not yet appear. Senator Voorhees placed so much stress on the State bank scheme, which a majority of the Democrats in the House also strongly favored in their action on Friday, that it is probable this has been indicated as one of the measures which the Administration would not oppose. But free coinage of silver, if not the worst at least the most generally apprehended consequence of Democratic success, has been of Hartford, known and loved by all Yale men defeated only by the opposition of nearly threequarters of the Republicans. It is probable that, if there could have been obtained votes enough to pass it, some of the Democratic Senators who voted against it on Friday but had pledged themselves to the compromise measure of last week would have repudiated the Admin-

istration and voted as they did before. It is a distinct relief to the country that clear majority of the Senate is now committed against this measure. When the majority in the House placed itself in the same position, immediate improvement in business began, not because the repeal of the silver purchasing act was then assured or was expected to come without delay or modification, but because the danger which the commercial world has considered scribed are James C. Carter, William Allen greatesi, and which has been more generally apprehended than any other, was definitely removed as far as it could be by the action of one house. With the Senate committed the same way, the reasons for greater confidence in business are distinctly strengthened.

It is not to be forgotten that other questions yet remain, regarding which the action of the President and of Congress cannot be predicted ernment. It was this decision that forced the flippant remarks, unless, indeed, the answer of with safety. It cannot yet be said what either paired for free coinage. This is the record of

about other limited coinage of silver, nor is there reason as yet for confidence that the lawyers who identified themselves with this State bank scheme can be defeated. But the removal of one danger, and that the one most generally apprehended, ought to have a favor-

SIDE LIGHTS ON CHRISTIANITY.

Under the title "Is Christianity Losing fround?" Professors Briggs, Felix Adler and Dr. Paul Carus contribute three articles to the November "Forum," which are interesting and suggestive. The general conclusion of these writers is that Christianity, so far as it is identified with the dogmatic systems of the denominations, is rapidly losing ground. But, on the other hand, they unite in declaring that the fundamental principles of Christianity are all the time finding a larger and truer expression in the world of thought and action.

Professor Briggs addresses himself to the task of showing that the people are becoming alienated from the Church. They no longer believe in its ability to teach them the truth, because it has declared that the maintenance of tradition, and not the pursuit of truth, is its only concern. They have lost confidence in it as a divine institution, because it is broken up into a multitude of sects, each one of which claims exclusive divine authority. And as these claims are mutually destructive of each other, the people have concluded that all the denominational machines are merely human makeshifts that do not truly or perfectly express the mind of Christ. Lastly, the people no longer believe in the sanctity of the Church, because it does not show the fruits of sanctity. "Where," asks Dr. Briggs, "do we find the great preachers, the great church buildings, the great expenditure of Christian men and money-among the tolling masses of the people or among the comfortable and well-to-do? Such questions as these, honestly answered, determine how far the Church of our day is Christlike, and to what extent she follows the Christ in self-denial and self-sacrifice." For these and other reasons Dr. Briggs argues that the alienation from the Church is already very great, and will continue until the Church discards denominationalism and returns to the first principles of the Gospel of Christ.

Professor Adler discusses the work of ethical societies in reaching those who, as Dr. Briggs shows, refuse to accept denominational Christianity, and yet desire to cultivate the ethical impulse. The gospel the societies preach is essentially this: "That the good life is possible to all, without previous acceptance of any creed, irrespective of religious opinion or philosophic theory; that the way of righteousness is open, and can be entered directly, without a previous detour through the land of faith or philosophy." Instead of religion being the main proposition and morality the corollary, the ethical societies teach the exact contrary; and the phrase, "mere morality," used by so many Christians, is to them blasphemous. The ethical societies cover the ground which the churches cannot cover. They are missionary societies of the moral life.

Dr. Paul Carus, who has gained recognition as a philosophical thinker of ability, discusses the effect upon religion of the Parliament of Religions, recently held in Chicago, In his opinion, the Parliament sounded the death-knell of traditionalism in Christianity. From its date," he says, "we shall have to begin a new era in the evolution of man's religious life. . . . The religion of the future

. . will be that religion which can rid itself of all narrowness, . . . and of the Pharisee-ism which takes it for granted that its own devotees alone are good and holy, while the virtues of others are but polished vices. There is but one religion, the religion of truth. There is but one piety, it is the love of truth. There is but one morality, it is the carnest desire of leading a life of truth. And the religion of the oture can be only the Religion of Truth."

Approaching the question as they do, from such different points of view, the testimony of these representative men is valuable. That an increasing number of intelligent people, as well as those not so intelligent, are falling away from the Churches is admitted by the Churches themselves. Is this alienation due to defects that revolutionary change until the transfer of in the Churches, as Professor Briggs mainpower. The friends of the President claimed tanins? Or is it merely a temporary swirl in the tide, soon to lose itself in the great for ward movement of Christianity, as many Christians assert? Those are the questions which lished by the votes of Senators themselves, the Churches confront to-day, and which cannot be brushed aside by a general denunciation

> Mr. Bailey, of Texas, has queer ideas of justice. The bankruptcy bill being under disussion in the House, he objected to one of its provisions, because under it a failing debtor could not secure preferred creditors "in order to protect some poor person who had befriended him." He supposed a case where a man had failed, and among his creditors were a poor widow and a rich man. He thought that any bill which forbade the assignor to make this poor woman a preferred creditor would be a most unjust bill. That sounds fine, but it violates a very sound maxim that puts justice before generosity. If a failing debtor owes \$500 each to a rich man and a widow, and has only \$500 assets, Mr. Bailey thinks he should pay the widow and let the rich man whistle. That certainly isn't equal and exact justice. Is it generosity? Well, yes, perhaps so; but

State to defeat Maynard, provided they can all be cast. Every believer in an unsuilled bench and I don't mind telling you in what neighborhood should be sure to vote, and to vote against the it is. It is in the neighborhood of Smithfield. And smirched candidate.

Police Captain Devery, criticising the methods of Dr. Parkhurst, says "it would be much better taste on his part to help these people whom he condemns to learn something about Christ, and not seek to railroad them to jail, driving them further away from religion every day." This recalls a story told by the Rev. Mr. Twichell, as "Joe" Twichell. One day on a railroad train, being engaged in conversation with a friend sitting with him, a talkative person "with a jag on" occupying a seat in the rear so annoyed him by frequent interruptions that at length he turned and said: "My friend, I wish you would has an article in "The American Missionary," keep still and stop interrupting me. Don't you see my attention is occupied?" For a momen the fellow was rebuffed and sat silent. Then recovering himself he leaned over and said in a hoarse whisper: "'Pears to me, Mr. Twichell, you don't care a d-n for my soul."

The Republican party which the country de feated has responded to the country's appeal to save it from the party it elected. In each house of Congress they were Republican votes which prevented either free coinage or the revival of the Bland act.

The test vote in the Senate on Peffer's fre coinage amendment determined the fact that neither in the House nor in the Senate is there a majority of Democratic votes in favor of sound money. In the House an actual majority of Democratic votes was cast to revive the Bland act. In the Senate twenty-three Democrats out of forty-four voted or were the party which pledged itself in its last

National Convention to an honest, equal currency of full value.

Nobody can now say that (r. over Cleveland does not deliver goods sold in his name. The delivery of the Italian mission determines that point.

No Democrat who believes in the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act should fail to remember that a Democratic vote this year will be interpreted to mean a vote in favor of the course pursued by the Democratic majority in Washington in voting for free coinage and the revival of the Bland act. Not the least strong argument used to induce Democrats to support unconditional repeal has been that if they failed to do so it would hurt their party. Every vote cast for Democratic candidates this fall is a vote to enable them to say that their refusal to support unconditional repeal has not hurt their party. It is a vote to encourage them to demand additional silver legislation in the direction of an inflation of the currency.

There's another "mystery" on in New-York and New-England railroad stock. That is the only Eastern railroad whose stock is affected by the crops. The crop which affects its fluctuations most potentially is that of predestinate, foreordained and incurable fools,

PERSONAL.

The South Side Chamber of Commerce, in Pitts burg, has elected a woman, Mrs. Popp, to membership. It is said to be the first case in which a woman has been made a member of such a body.

Senator Morgan's old school-teacher says that the Alabama "ambassador" went to school for but one year. His lack of education, however, did not prevent him from studying law at an early age and becoming a successful practitioner. His literary acquirements, for which he has a reputation, were gained by reading in later years.

The Rev. Dr. Hodges, of Pittsburg, recently chosen dean of the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge to succeed Bishop Lawrence, has been in Cambridge to look over the new field that has been offered him. He was the guest of Bishop Lawrence. He has not made up his mind whether to accept the place or not.

At the burial of Miss Lucy Cotton in the old Cotton vault in King's Chapel Church-yard, Boston, E. S. Cotton, another direct descendant of the May-flower Cottons, was present. Members of that fam-lly have been buried in the Cotton vault since 1740.

Elhag Mohammed Alaiwa, the chief dragoman of Thomas Cook & Son, in Egypt, is visiting Washington after a trip to the World's Fair. He has guided many Americans up the Nile, and while in Chicago met, it is said, 349 such persons, all of whom put their names in a book he carries. His judgment on the Cairo street was that it is a "Take."

The father of Sidney Lanier, Colonel R. S. Lanier, ited in Macon, Ga., of paralysis. He was seventyfour years old and an able lawyer. He had three children, of whom only one son, Clifford A. Lanier, survives him.

Dr. Anna Shaw, who has accepted the invitation of some women of Essex County, N. J., to go to that State on a lecturing tour, will speak in Newark on Sunday evening. Interest in the career of Pere Hyacinthe has been

renewed by the movement in England to raise fund to secure him an income in his declining days In a recent interview the Pere said that the move-ment was entirely spentaneous and that he had not visited London for a long time.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In Philadelphia, the other day, there was a striking evidence of the intense desire of some people to "exhibit the remains" at funerals. A man had died of diphtheria, and the authorities very properly refused to permit a public funeral. So the family had the coffin containing the corpse stood on end in front of a window of the house, so that the face of the dead could be viewed from the

Satisfactory Reason.—So you're editing "Slap-pinger's Weekly." are you, Jrobinson? "Yes." Control all the departments, don't you?" "Yes; I run the whole thins."
"Why don't you change its name, then, to some-thing with a more civilized sound about it?" "Why-why, you see old Slapoinger owns 75 per cent of the stock."—(Chicago Tribane.

A couple were married the other day of Ferris Wheel, and one of the relatives added to the gloom of the occasion by remarking that they took each other "for wheel or for woe."

Prudent Horace.—Miss Mabel (in a tearful burst of confidence)—Mamma. I'm so disappointed in Horace! You can't think! Mamma—What's the matter now, dear? Have you quarrelisd?
Miss Mabel-No, but when I told him my birthday came December 25 he said: "Dearest, let us be married that day." I do believe he was thinking how much money he would save in making presents if all our anniversaries came on Christ-

mas!-(Chicago Tribune. "The Hospital" advises "literary workers to rise early, take a cup of coffee with toast at half past 6, write for awhile, take a breakfast at 8, write till noon, take a lunch at 1 o'clock, smoke a pine after it, take a cup of black coffee at 2, write ouple of hours, take a cup of tea at 4, write till half past 6, take dinner at 7, winding it up with a of black coffee; take things easy till a quarter of 11, then take a small cup of cocos, and

But if a literary worker can't get any publisher to take his stuff, how long will he be able to keep up this pleasant programme? And if he happens to be a woman, couldn't she be excused from smok

Ever Patriotic.—McGobb—I see they do be talkin' av havin' free letter delivery for th' farmers. What do you think av it?

McGabb—I don't know whether I am for it or agin it. Do they have it in England?—(!u-dianapolis Journal.

There is a tombstone in the northern part o'

England which bears the following epitaph; Sacred to the memory of The Rev. -

Who, after twenty years' unremitting labor as s missionary was accidentally shot by his Kitmagar. "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

"Was the view from the Ferris Wheel worth any-"Was the view from the Ferris wheel worth any thing?"
"Well, I should say so. One of the passengers had on a seniskin cloak exactly like I wanted, and before we got clear around George had promised me I could have it."—(Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Rev. Sydney H. Fleming, the Vicar of St.

James's, Croyden, England, believes in strong language. In a recent sermon he said: "I often worship at a Nonconformist house of God,

that wakes up memories in my mind which are not easily evaded. I often contrast the fire of God's Holy Spirit which burns and kindles all aglow in the minister I am listening to with the fires which in the good old times vomited their lurid flames across the market place, fed with the quivering flesh and the boiling blood of men and omen at the stake, and I say 'Damn those days.' He afterward explained that he used the word "damn" in the sense of "condemn."

Narrow Escape.—"Yes," said Mr. Smawll to one of the guests, looking at his watch and then gazing dreamily off into vacance "it was exactly twenty-five years ago at this moment that I led—ah, my dear. I was just observing to Mr. Spoonamore that exactly twenty-five years ago by the watch you led me to the altar."—(Chicago Tribune.

An Episcopal clergyman of Charleston, S. C., which he tries to prove that negroes, Mongolians and Indians are not descendants of Adam. used to be the commonly held view of Southern clergymen who believed in slavery. But it has been little heard of since the war. This clergyman now brings it up in all seriousness, as an argument against the evangelization of these races "Every dollar and all time and labor," he says, "expended on non-Adamic races is so much withdrawn from the forces of Christ's kingdom." The only interest that such an article possesses lies in its unconscious portraiture of the mind of the

"Stranger," said the young man with the white hair and the dyed mustache to the photographer, "I am here to git my picture took, and I'll tell you how it is. I've jist popped the question to a widder down our way, with forty acres of as good ground as ever a hog stuck his nose into, and I am now goin' to read her answer. When you see the pleasant smile stealin' over my face I want you to fire off your ole machine and let 'er go." "All right."

The young man took his position, but he didn't get the photograph taken. Instead, he rose to go without a word.

"What's the matter?" asked the photographer. "There hain't nothin' the matter. 'ceptin' that she says she's stuck on a preacher, and that I aln't got the sense I wos borned with, that's all."—(Indianapolis Journal.

any difficulty.